

## The Bloomfield Gazette.

Office, - - - At the Post Office.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1872.

## ATHLETIC EXERCISE.

Our literary and scientific journals, and some of the daily papers also, have, of late, been discussing the subject of Athletic sports. The New York Times, particularly, has published several strong articles; urging young men to turn their attention to athletic exercise in the open air. This effort has already resulted, in New York, in the formation of clubs for playing football and other games requiring vigorous exertion. Our young men are beginning to realize the fact that, though many fine specimens of manhood are frequently seen in the country, yet as a race we are inferior to the English and Germans. In our cities and their environs, there is a constantly increasing class of men, who either drop off suddenly under the strain and confinement of business, or break down while still in the prime of life, and drag out a miserable existence during the rest of their days. Such men do not accomplish one-half their allotted work, nor draw from life a tithe of the enjoyment to which, by nature, they are entitled.

All sedentary occupations are injurious to the health, both directly and indirectly; directly, because they cramp the body, and confine it in an unnatural position; indirectly, from the lack of free air and exercise. How to counteract these tendencies, and preserve health, is a matter for grave consideration. It is time, in this age and country, for people to know something about their bodies; what they are, and what will keep them in good order, and what will injure them. A large part of a man's enjoyment in this life, depends on the state of his physical system. Morals excepted, there is nothing of greater importance than bodily health; it is not second to even intellectual vigor. For of what use is an educated mind, burdened with a suffering body? But comparison is not necessary; intellectual and physical education should go hand in hand. And yet, just here, there is a fundamental error in our educational systems. The institutions where suitable provision has been made to supply this want, are so few as to be only exceptions to the general statement. Sometimes a gymnasium is built, and the students are left to use it or not, as best suits them. Where exercise is required, and instructors engaged, the study of physiology is often omitted. A knowledge of this subject, which should be amongst the earliest studies of childhood, is almost altogether confined to the liberally educated; and of these only a few know anything about it. The most lamentable fact connected with this matter, is that men are satisfied to remain ignorant. Teachers are not altogether to blame; most parents oppose their children studying physiology, and give no attention to it for themselves. It is taught in but few schools, and in them to only a small proportion of the pupils. Our public lecturers, who are supposed to know the popular taste, treat us to every conceivable thing—historical and biographical, literary and scientific, instructive and entertaining; even lost arts and dead languages are discussed before admiring crowds. But not a corporal's guard will attend a course of lectures on the structure of man's body and the laws of health. It is a cause of thanksgiving that the Press has entered the field with so much zeal.

Any one who has ever thought at all, must have learned that certain things are essential to health. Food and sleep, most persons will acknowledge, are requisite; and yet without much thought as to the kind and quantity. As regards air, there is more ignorance or sin, or both, than about any other matter pertaining to health. One of the plainest facts connected with warm-blooded animals, is that they require a constant supply of pure air; otherwise their blood becomes filled with poisonous matter, which will sooner or later produce disease or death. Exercise is needful in every respect. Without undertaking to give an account of the various ways in which it affects the system, it is enough to say that anyone's experience must have taught him—if he has been willing to think of the subject—how intimately connected it is with his comfort and health. The Times thus cites a case in point:

A gentleman called at our office the other day to cite his experience of walking. He said that he lived in Thirtieth street, and that he had been compelled, in consequence of the horse disease, to walk to and from his office every day. The first two days he felt weary when he reached his office, and unfit for entering on business with his usual activity. He was tired when he got home, and had little appetite. But after a few days he began to enjoy the walk; found that his business activity was increased, and his appetite for dinner was as good as ever, and a more healthy one. He had, too, not known a twinge of dyspepsia for a week. A friend, who had been his companion in his every-day walk, had a similar experience. They have both wisely determined to eschew horse-cars in future, except on wet days.

While gymnasiums are good things for exercise, particularly in winter; and while, too, ball and boxing afford capital athletic exercises; walking fulfils every requisite need, and is within the reach of all conditions and ages. In fact, it has the advantage, that while it is taken where the supply of fresh air is constant, and its friction is felt all over the body, there is little risk of over exertion. This is of importance, particularly to persons of middle life.

But we must go further back and begin with the children. They must be encouraged to play. "Strange notions," some may think; "they play enough already."

Watch them and see if they do. Many have so little vitality that they must ride to and from school on the horse-car; or, if not, in their father's carriage. Keep them as much as possible in the open air; let them know that they cannot be healthy and fine specimens of their race without regular athletic exercise; that their mental growth will be sound and defective, unless they possess "sound bodies."

The girls need this advice more than the boys, for their manner of life, and the examples continually set before them, tend strongly to a sedentary life. Mothers, instead of dressing their girls with a view to comfort, health and beauty, inquire what the fashion is; and in obedience to its iron demands, bring suffering, disease and deformity upon the offspring God has given them to train for usefulness, happiness and immortality. It is useless to reason, ridicule, or beseech; few dare to "live wisely," and such as dare subjects for the laughter of their foolish sisters. Perhaps, if the men can all get right, something may be done with the other sex in the course of a few generations. In the meantime let the pulpit, the press, and the school, exert their influence strongly in this direction, and never cease until the reform is accomplished.

## THE BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR GAZETTE.

In our last number we foretold the danger of our Gazette ending its six months' probation in an untimely death. Believing in the good old doctrine that "honesty is the best policy," we frankly allowed ourselves to "think aloud" on the needs and wherefore for placing the paper on a substantial, self-sustaining basis, and submitted a programme which we thought would be feasible and successful. It was the result of careful estimates, and a re-examination confirms our opinion that nothing less will suffice to insure a vigorous and useful life to the GAZETTE.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that these two thrifty and growing villages are unable or unwilling to sustain a respectable weekly newspaper. The convenience and credit of such a journal to a community like that of our GAZETTE professes to represent and speak for, are too obvious to require special setting forth.

It may be clearly understood that our scheme proposes to make it the GAZETTE of these two villages, bearing the name of both towns at its head, and devoting itself equally and impartially to the promotion of the interests of both in every social and material, as well as in every moral and educational aspect. Responses to our request in the former article reach us slowly. Our friends should understand that it is important for us to know speedily whether this enterprise is to be upheld or not. Let all who are willing to be of the number that will subscribe for five copies (or any other number) at \$10, to be paid, say 1st February next, write us at once to that effect. And those who will be of the number to aid by advertising, to inform us of the same by letter at once, stating what amount they will be respectively pledged for.

\$10 for a quarter column all the year.  
\$50 for an eighth " " "  
\$25 for a card of one inch " " "

or other equivalent in space and time.

Payment to be made in monthly instalments.

None of these pledges to be binding unless a sufficient number be obtained to cover the actual cost of the paper, and thus assure the continuance of the GAZETTE. Remuneration for labor and brain-work would be looked for from other additional advertisements and subscribers.

Now, may we not ask immediate consideration of this subject by every friend of the journal in Montclair and Bloomfield. If the citizens of Montclair will take hold of this in earnest, we shall succeed, for we know we may rely on Bloomfield to do her part.

We shall be glad to have a committee of gentlemen from Montclair meet with us on the 9th December, in conference, according to a notice in another column headed, "Important Notice."

THE SERVANT QUESTION.—Germany is ahead of us in some things. In our last number we had an interesting account of their method in Copenhagen of disposing of "poor children during the school vacation in summer. It was admirable.

A recent tourist in Germany communicates to us a hint on the servant question. He visited an Agricultural Fair, and was present at the commencement of premiums. We quote only that relating to this subject:

Then comes the queerest part of all, and I respectfully call the attention of political economists, especially female, in the United States, to this proceeding, as furnishing a means of solving the vexatious question. "How shall we keep our girls five weeks?" With words of commendation, the proper officer mentions the names of forty-seven servants, each of whom had lived over five years in the employ of one master, to twenty of whom he gave prizes in money, and on the heads of the other twenty-seven he showered praises and honors in unlimited measure. As a curiosity, I submit a few of the facts. One man has been thirty-six years in service at a tavern, another twenty-eight years at a post-house; this one eighteen years, the next ten, then eight and three-quarters, and so on. Now ask us any eye that which gives hope for America. Josephine Peter (she'll never come so near to fame again as she does now) twenty-one years at one home! and that the house of a literary man—a professor! Barbara Walker sixteen years in a guest-house! What an amount of hard work she has done! Then they follow fifteen years, thirteen, eleven, ten, and so down. Can any country in the United States show such a record? Now let the "Servant Prize Company" be organized and the premiums offered!

## PERAMBULATIONS ABOUT BLOOMFIELD.—No. 1.

We sallied out for a walk the other afternoon. Starting at Ridgwood Avenue, we followed our new grand Boulevard, Bloomfield Avenue, yeelp! "The Turnpike," and found the residents on that beautiful avenue pretty generally adjusting their homes and their places of business to the new order of things. The twenty feet increased width of the road has, in a few instances, intruded upon the front stoops. In some cases the houses themselves had to retreat several feet. The change of grade has left some residences below the level of the avenue, but still more, quite too high above it. We heard some fault-finding with the awards, and intimations that a suit will be instituted against the county by a few irreconcilables, but we apprehend they will be none the richer or happier when the verdict shall be announced. All acknowledge the improvement a splendid one; and it is not in the nature of things that it should be effected without "treading upon somebody's corns." We confidently believe it will be found to have benefited every citizen in the town, if viewed from a standpoint in the year 1875.

We halted a little at the meadow which has now taken the place of what was formerly Watessing Lake or Pond; the disappearance of which was hailed with the liveliest satisfaction by our entire community. Its present aspect certainly enhances the scene very greatly for the better; and as far as we understand the views and plans of the Company who have come into possession of that valuable property, their improvements, when completed, will leave us no regrets for the metamorphosis, and nothing special to desire for the interest and credit of Bloomfield.

We passed into the "Old Road" at the foot of Adams Hill. We want to enter our protest against the continuance of this name for that avenue. It would be no difficult matter, we should judge, to agree upon a pleasing name, that would be agreeable to euphony and significant for its personal or historical associations. Why not call it EAST AVENUE? We were glad to see that the street has a good continuous sidewalk from "The Green" through Franklin street and the "Old Road," to Weaver Avenue, beyond the hill.

Mr. Jno. G. Maxfield is just completing a fine house for his own residence, and his son, Joseph B. Maxfield, another quite near for his new home. Further on, Mr. Jay L. Adams has built three fine houses, equipped with modern improvements and beautifully situated, one or two of which, we understand, are still in the market, and would be sold to a party that would become a desirable neighbor. This is a good opportunity to get a choice home on favorable terms.

On Weaver Avenue, there are three new houses, including Mr. Weaver's handsome residence. This Avenue runs from Frelinghuysen Avenue North to and beyond the horse railroad.

Crossing into Watessing Avenue, we struck a sidewalk again, recently laid through the entire length of this street, and beyond the railroad, nearly or quite to the Orange Line.

Many new houses are completed, or under way at this stirring "South End" of our village. The foundry and hat factories are well known, and speak creditably for the enterprise of Watessing.

## MONTCLAIR STREET.

Messrs. Editors: In your last issue I notice a paragraph coupling Montgomery with Montgomery street. The village of Montgomery (if it may be dignified by the title) belongs exclusively to Belleville Township, and has nothing whatever to do with Bloomfield proper or Bloomfield Township, least of all with "Montgomery street." The street named, alone, contains more buildings than the entire village of Montgomery.

This explanation is offered in order that a somewhat prevalent mistake may be corrected—viz., that Montgomery street and Montgomery village are one and the same, or at least that they are connected in some way with each other, when, in reality, there is parity neither of location nor interest, the idea of association ceasing with the name itself.

A suggestion is made regarding improvements along the line of Montgomery street, and its extension through to Bloomfield Avenue. Now, Messrs. Editors, while its extension is desirable, and will one day become even necessary, yet just at this time what we need most is not its extension in length so much as a considerable addition to its present width, bringing in an element which is now absent—that of uniformity. If we could have Montgomery street widened to sixty feet throughout its entire length, reaching from Franklin street to the Belleville line (leaving the question of extension for future consideration), it would be an improvement equally important and advantageous, both to owners of property along its borders, the traveling public generally, and the town of Bloomfield in particular. What we in this part of our town also desire, is the continuation of Liberty and Fremont streets entirely through to the Belleville division line. People owning property in the section through which these streets would pass are undoubtedly willing and ready for the carrying out of this suggestion. There is also policy in immediate action; a few years' delay may occasion endless trouble; that may now be avoided. Houses are being built, and personal local improvements being made, which may in time seriously interfere with a successful at-

tempt toward the execution of this project. Not wishing to occupy too much of your valuable space, permit me to say in closing, and as an illustration of the rapid growth of our town, that within the past four years twenty-seven new buildings have been erected east of Williamson Avenue and south of the Montclair Railway. Several are now in process of construction, and others are contemplated.

IMPROVEMENT.  
Bloomfield, November 22.

## MONTCLAIR.

The Lecture Season Commenced.

REV. J. B. HARRISON'S HISTORICAL COURSE.  
(Reported for the Gazette.)

THE Y. M. C. A. of Montclair have two courses of Lectures now in operation. One course on History by Mr. J. B. Harrison; the other by some of the most eminent speakers of the time.

Mr. Harrison gave the opening lecture of his series on Friday evening, the 15th inst.—Mr. Harrison remarked:

It is my wish to make these Lectures of a familiar and conversational tone, one calculated to enlist our sympathies and interest, rather than of a polished character. They will be both conversational and discursive, not discussing ecclesiastical polity. I wish to stimulate in the minds of the young an inclination to read, for if these lectures cannot lead to this, they are of no good to the mind than a lecture on Dietetics to the satisfying of hunger. I suppose there is no one subject on which people have more vague ideas than the study of History. People say that they cannot enjoy the reading of History, that they cannot remember it. These people are either unperceptive or do not rightly commence their efforts. It is not necessary to remember every book. As we continue to read, we will come on the same facts again and again from different points of view; and facts which we cannot get singly we get in the web linked, event to event. So that we see at a glance the great and underlying causes of the writings of our favorite authors, Shakespeare, Dante, Milton, and the like. We will thus have a continuous whole and not be like a man in a balloon, only touching earth at distant and unconnected points. Those whose minds are paralyzed with the absence of novel reading say History is dry. They are mistaken. History is full of the most thrilling tragedies, comedies and scenes that put to shame the feeble attempts of a novelist.

Mr. Harrison then went on to illustrate the strangeness of History by the tale of Leo V. of Constantinople and his jester, the "Stammerer." After which he spoke of the light thrown on History in later days by the comparative study of languages, which our forefathers did not have, being restricted to the writings of men like "Rollin." Then a sketch was given of the different great families the world was divided into by language—Ella Arian, Semitic and Turanian; all having many words that show there was one and the same source. He closed with the advice, given warmly, to let the books and papers of to-day take care of themselves, for they are indeed only ephemeral, and will never be spoken of again, and to devote, if only twenty minutes a day, to the weaving of our historical web, which will give lasting satisfaction.

Mr. Harrison's second lecture on the evening of the 19th was on "Pre-historic Times." The room was again crowded with the elite of Montclair, forming a most appreciative audience.

Mr. Harrison, in the first place, gave a description of the Physical Geography of Europe before the advent of civilized man; of its plains and mountains to the East, and of the Alps in the West, that mighty condenser and source of all its largest rivers. Describing the country as covered with dense forests, inundated with rain and inhabited only by a few wandering tribes of Cave Dwellers, men who were but one remove from the animals they lived on, whose marrow and flesh they eat, as shown by the spit bones and arrow-heads still fastened in the remains of the then living animals; and now ages after, the bones of enormous beasts are found buried with those of their hunters whose physiognomy was not as "that charlatan" figure has pictured, but with an enormous development of the lower jaw. Then he went on to speak of the caves themselves and the remains of rude stone work seen at Stonehenge in England and Carnac in France. The lecturer at the close spoke with regret of the inclination that existed to advance material science at the expense of the science of History.

Geo. Wm. Curtis gave the second lecture of the Y. M. C. A. course on the evening of November 22, the Presbyterian church, where it was held, being well filled.

The first third of his lecture, if it may be so divided, was much the ablest part, the remaining two-thirds he evidently did not exert the same amount of brain upon. He opened with particular mention of the important part the imagination took in comparing the "Good Old Past" with the "doings of to-day." That the Sir Philip Sydney of three hundred years ago was not a hero when mortally wounded when he gave his water to a dying soldier, than the gunner at Gettysburg who, dying under the cannon, called to his comrades: "Johnny, for the love of God, a drop of water," being answered: "I have none, and if I leave the gun it will be taken," replied: "Then stick to the gun, Johnny," and at evening the troops fell back, leaving his dead body on the field. "All the best of the old times we have now, leaving

behind its beauty and ignorance. So I take down my Plutarch and read of the gilded youth of Athens, and glancing from my window see Alcibiades of the present coming down the street. The past is being repeated again in the present.

We cry "shame!" on the woman wearing one thousand dollar dresses, and land Elizabeth Tisdal who issued a solemn protest against dress, and at her death had over 3,000 in her wardrobe.

I have seen, said he, a man walking the lobbies of the Legislature shaking a handful of bills, and crying: "that's what makes the laws;" but let us look back and see how the British Parliament was bought up like quarters of beef. Then, coming more closely to his subject, said: If the cultivated girl of the present had been of the age of Pericles, she would have been branded with shame; for in the golden age of Athens such ladies were an outlawed class. Pericles himself wrote that the greatest good to be said of woman was that she was known neither for good or evil. This same spirit existed when, three hundred years ago, in Dijon, France, a school taught by a woman was broken up, and she pelted through the streets.

Then he spoke of Chesterfield's opinion of woman, as expressing the position they held in his time. It is the foolish imagination that sighs after the "Good Old Past." The greatest glory of these times being the discontent people had for them and their struggles after emancipation. The remainder of the lecture was filled with lesser anecdotes, and the tracing of woman's gradual rise to the position she now occupied; and in speaking of their present attempts to gain access to the Universities, compared them to Peri at the gates of heaven, asking, not to enter, but only not to be prevented if he wishes to try.

WINTER AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. Editors: "You don't have any amusements there," is among the first objections raised by our city friends when urged by us "country" people to make their homes in Bloomfield, Montclair, or any other of the beautiful villages in the neighborhood. It is almost the universal experience of people who have removed from the city to the country, that they miss more than almost anything else, the opportunities afforded in the city for attending concerts, lectures, readings, and similar amusements. So, many of these people, concluding that the country is "too dull" to be endurable, pack up and leave.

But this desire for amusements of a proper character, is felt by others beside those who have been used to the privileges of the city; all our citizens desire them; and any movement calculated to meet this want, merits and should receive a hearty support. Such efforts are for the public good; they increase the value of property, and render our villages more desirable as a place of residence.

Happily, the EVANGELIST SOCIETY—who have in former years helped to keep away the "blues" from Bloomfield by annual series of lectures and readings—have again come to the rescue, and announce that their usual course will open on Friday, 29th inst. It is said that this is the most copious and—judging from the engagements announced—it will be the best given under these auspices. We are especially glad to know that we are to be favored with a visit from the celebrated Yale Glee Club.

Good for the Evangelist! Let all our people give this course, and all similar movements, a cordial support, and not allow those who assume a heavy risk, and give their time in this good cause, a chance to find a deficit in the end.

RENEWED.

CONCERNING A NAME.

Messrs. Editors: At a meeting held some after the erection of the new school house upon Baldwin street, it was voted that it should be called the "Brookside School House," and it was expected that "Brookside" should also be used to designate the surrounding neighborhood. This name has not proved popular, and, as a consequence, the ancient one of "The Morris Neighborhood" is still in vogue. It is thought by many that this is a somewhat lengthy and awkward title in this progressive age; in a word, it is desired that we have a shorter name. Retain the "Morris," if you like, but let it be abridged; for instance, "Morrison," provided, of course, such change be approved by a majority of the people residing in this locality. If there are objections, or a better name, let them be heard through the GAZETTE.

A word as to our boundaries. The old limits were that part of the township immediately north of and in the vicinity of Mr. Baldwin's store, embracing the homesteads, farms, etc., of the Morris family. Since the late election, a petition to the Town Committee has been circulated, asking that a new Poll District be set off for this part of the town, to embrace that section lying north of Benson street. This would include the Morris homesteads and Stone House Plains beyond, and be a very equitable way of dividing the town into two districts.

As to the name of our streets and avenues, we are just now in the midst of opening new ones, and, without "reconstructing" and straightening one or two old ones, and, with it, it is hoped, some other have them christened and published in the GAZETTE. Yours truly, H. Bloomfield, Nov. 23, 1872.

The United States has now 65,000 miles of completed railroad. The average cost of building a mile of railroad is \$44,235 in this country.

THE CITIZEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF BLOOMFIELD.

In the Spring of 1869 the town was visited by burglars, and a large number of dwellings were entered. The people were aroused and determined to arrest and bring to punishment the perpetrators of these crimes, and to afford better protection to each other and to the village, in July, 1869, this society was formed, with the following officers:—J. F. Sanxay, president; C. H. Nash, secretary; J. F. Jones, treasurer. Executive Committee—D. Oakes, A. T. Morris, B. Peck, J. F. Randolph, C. Baldwin. The society actively engaged in its work, and soon followed the arrest and conviction of burglars, three of whom are now in the State prison, serving out terms of from three to ten years.

Although but little has been heard of this society, it has been constantly on the alert in protecting the town; and the good order preserved, with the comparative exemption from visits of burglars, are no doubt due to its work and influence.

The organization is purely voluntary, and is composed of nearly all the leading citizens of the town; and all approved citizens may become members by paying the annual fee of one dollar.

The treasury has a balance on hand of three hundred dollars, after paying all expenses incurred for rewards for arrests, services of the detectives, records of suspicious persons, and all other incidental expenses.

The next annual meeting of the association will be held in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, December 7th, at 8 o'clock P. M. The annual reports will be read, and election of officers for the ensuing year will take place.

The members and all others interested in the objects of the association are requested to attend.

J. F. S.

## BLOOMFIELD LOCAL.

A prayer meeting will be held every Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, in Friendship Hall, Archdeacon's Hotel, Bloomfield. All are cordially invited to attend.

The "Farm House,"—headquarters of the Liberal and Democratic party,—has been taken down.

Mr. C. M. Davis has entered upon his duties as professor of the English language and literature in the German Theological Seminary.

LOCK-UP.—Bloomfield very much needs a "lockup," where villains can be properly secured and held without necessity of our efficient officers leaving their posts to escort them to Newark.

HORSE SHEDS.—The Baptist Church leads off in providing shelter for horses that attend church service. Which of our respected churches in Bloomfield will be the next in this benevolent work? "A merciful man is merciful to his beast."

DISORDERLY AFFAIR.—In North Bloomfield, Stonehouse Plains, a trouble has been brewing for some time about a boundary fence and an unprotected grave-yard. A few days since, an attempt, on the part of one party, to erect a sufficient fence, in what was claimed to be the right position, excited the anger of another to such a degree as to lead to the use of bloodshed, one of which was wielded by Mrs. Parsons so lustily as to scatter her adversary, but not until his head had come in contact with the sphere of repulsion around her weapon, causing the blood to flow freely to the ground. We understand that will have been applied for, and that the officer who was charged with the service, as well as the Squire who accepted of uncertain bail, committed irregularities which are the occasion of serious complaints.

BURGULARY.—CHAS. CURTIS, an Irishman who has been at work on the Watchdog R. R., entered Thermallen's Hotel last Friday night, through a cellar window; thence, directed by his natural instincts, he ascended through a trap door into the bar-room above, where a large dog, on whose presence he does not seem to have counted, bade him halt in tones of unmistakable authority. The man, intent on self preservation, crouched behind a basket of clothes in a corner, and yelled for help. His timely arrival saved him from being torn to pieces by the indignant canine detective, and Officer Hart next morning took him a prisoner to Newark jail, there to await his early trial.

ANOTHER.—The other night Mr. Robert Beach, on Ridgwood Avenue, was accused by his efficient burglar alarm, which also seems to have had a wholesome effect upon the burglar, who went no farther than to open a window, and then hastily decamped.

ANOTHER.—On Saturday night Mrs. Swift's house, on the Green, was broken into by burglars, first entering the cellar, but, finding they could not get up stairs, they retraced their steps and broke through the parlor window. They were scared away before taking anything of value.

Killed by a Whale.

THE whaling schooner S. B. Hattell, of Provincetown, Mass., arrived at Newport, R. I., Sunday night, with 140 barrels of oil. The mate, Mr. R. F. Craig, of South Boston, and George L. Stone, of Athol, Mass., were killed by a whale.

When we read such announcements in the newspapers, how seldom do we think of the many interests involved! The vessel weighed anchor probably one, two or three years before, and set sail with a crew variously made up for the exciting and perilous adventure of a long whaling voyage in distant seas. The weeks of expectation and preparation for the expedition were full of anxiety and solicitude; shared, too doubt, by wives and children whose husbands and fathers were then forth to be long absent from the family home; by parents, sisters and sweethearts whose sons, brothers and lovers were ambitiously entering upon an untrodden career of toil, exposure and hazard.

Months and years elapse, it may be, with brief and infrequent tidings, or perhaps none, of the absent dear ones.

Who can portray the exciting emotions, the harrowing thoughts, the fervent desires, the painful suspense, the cherished hopes of the loved ones at home? Who (except perhaps a Dana, as in his "Two Years before the Mast") can describe the trials, hardships, privations, disappointments and perils which

diversify the experiences of those daring adventurers during their long absence? Not at length the return of the vessel is announced, as above, by the marine telegraph. Now conceive, if you can, of the scenes that are enacted in the family and friendly circles of Mr. Craig of South Boston, and Mr. Stone of Athol! What matters to them the 140 barrels of oil? Long cherished hopes and anxious expectations are blighted—gushing affections that had been hoarding up to whom the returning loved ones, are changed into wails of indescribable sorrow. Ah! the heart-rending thought—"Killed by a Whale!"

MONTCLAIR LOCAL.

PARLOR THEATRICALS are being agitated.

REV. J. B. HARRISON has a class of young ladies in History.

MR. J. H. PRATT's eldest daughter, Miss Gertrude, has returned from Berlin.

MR. C. H. BENDER will be in his new house on Mountain Avenue about Dec. 1st.

THERE is a serious split in the "Hillside Socials." Fears are entertained that it will not "hop" more than once.

DR. HAWES read "Rab and his friends" before the Y. M. C. A., managing the Scottish dialect in his usual graceful manner.

Our politicians are all very good natured. The "conquered" accept the situation with commendable grace. The "victors" are studying the marvels of their victor.

The Presbyterian parsonage is under way, and when completed will be one of the most convenient houses in our village. Dr. Berry's people, appreciate a good pastor.

Our village prides itself upon its schools. But few towns are more liberal in sustaining institutions of learning. Our teachers are of the first class, and highly appreciated.

The Boston fire has awakened much sympathy here. A large number of our residents are from the Puritan commonwealth. A few of them, we believe, suffer loss from that conflagration.

The Congregational Church building is enclosed, and begins to reveal "the things that are to be." The pastor, Rev. Mr. Bradford, has succeeded in gathering a flourishing church.

The whitening and grading of the new boulevard has compelled changes in many of our homes and places of business. Mr. Philip Dorcas, one of our oldest merchants, has nearly completed his new store at "The Centre." When finished, it will not only accommodate the enlarged business of the courteous proprietor, but add much to the beauty of the street.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

PROF. JAMES HADLEY of New Haven, Conn., died on the 11th inst., in the 52d year of his age. One of the ablest Greek scholars in this country, he occupied the chair of Greek Language and Literature in Yale College, and was also President of the Oriental Society.

BRANFORD'S MUSICAL WORLD for November, fully sustains its high reputation as a literary and artistic journal of the first rank, and is a welcome addition to our table.

It contains more than the usual amount of fresh, spicy, pointed articles on musical subjects. The editorial, "Women and Music," is a very readable and suggestive article.

The number contains three beautiful pieces of music: "My Own Bright Island Home," "Too late, too late, Ye cannot enter now," Miss Lindsay's famous sacred song, and "Mountain Symp Schottische."

Subscription price \$1.00 a year. Ten cents sent to S. Branford's Sons, Cleveland, O., secures a specimen copy.

TAXES IN BLOOMFIELD.—The assessed value of real estate in Bloomfield Township, July 1, 1872, was \$2,500,000. The average of taxes varies in different districts.

In No. 1 it is \$1.20 on \$100.

" 2 " 1.52 " "

" 3 " 1.48 " "

" 4 " 1.61 " "

District No. 1 consists of that part of the Township north of Bay Lane; No. 2, all south of Bay Lane, west of the Canal, and east of Bloomfield Avenue; No. 3, all east of the Canal; No. 4, all west of Bloomfield Avenue. Nos. 1 and 3 raise no money this year for grading sidewalks; the percentage in these districts is, consequently, less than in Nos. 2 and 4.

The County and Township tax for 1872 is \$49,475.40; this was due before Oct. 30. All not paid by that date is subject to an addition of one per cent a month, and will be added to the tax. As the County demands more than \$24,000 of this, and must be paid from the first money collected, unless the taxpayers are prompt, the township bills must remain unpaid. The amount still due is \$17,000. Our efficient and affable collector, Mr. Joseph A. Davis, Jr., asks the delinquents to supply the empty treasury at once.

1823—1873.

Soon are the years of that veteran of the Religious Press, THE NEW YORK OREGONIAN. All hail! say we to our older brother, who was val